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INTER-AMERICAN STUDENT CONGRESS

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- 2. The evening session belonged to the US delegation which, without doubt, made a good impression, noteworthy for balance and wisdom. Previously, the members of various delegations had denounced, in the planning session, Yankee Colonialism, especially in Costa Rica. The delegate from Honduras in his turn complained of the political pressure exerted in his country by the United Fruit Company, while the delegate from Ecuador, a member of the Youth of Catholic Universities, said that there could be no true collective defense of the Americas so long as certain countries exercise pressures on others by means of colonialism. "Wall Street" was mentioned on several occasions as a factor of economic oppression against under-developed countries.
- 3. The delegate of the US began with a defense of freedom, declaring that the Embassy of the United States of America gave full recognition to the Inter-American Students' Union.

He addressed a greeting to the observer-delegates whom the US appreciates with sympathy in the student fight against dictatorship, a thing which is unknown in his country as are, likewise, political or religious oppression.

The North American students also are developing an unrelenting fight against racial discrimination, which is diminishing, and the day will be seen when with the aid of the men of good will of the university centers and it will end. The Federation of Students of the US, which disappeared during the war years, finds itself growing stronger all the time and tries constantly to draw more closely the bonds of the Inter-American Students' Union. The Federation knows that many students in the Americas suffered and are still suffering because of imperialist tyranny, including that exercised by citizens of the US, but if this had happened, they wanted to emphasize that the North American Students condemned such procedures, which were contrary to the democratic traditions of their people. He did not wish to generalize but noted that, many times, certain countries benefitted themselves with the collaboration of North American business enterprises. But he also was against them (the enterprises) whenever they infringed the principles of the constitution of the US, well known for its liberalism. The problem of capitalism in fact exists, because the (world's) capital is in the hands of half dozen nationalities. But the US has voted, on the other hand, for Point IV, by means of which economic aid will be given the less favored nations.

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Then the North American delegate said they (the USO did not know what was meant by fear to criticize, because there is as much criticism here as in the US. He wanted to enter into open discussion with the representatives of the delegations, especially with reference to questions relating to peace or war. The North American people never wanted to sacrifice their way of living and hate to see their friends or relatives dying in Korea. The world finds itself confronted by the possibility of another world wer and if all are genuinely against imperialism everyone must rise against the greatest threat to human dignity -totalitarianism. The US, a country of free men, never wished to impose its system on anyone, for it knows that you can't plant a palm grove at the North Pole. However, in face of the attack on Korea, it saw that it could not go on blindly and hastened to the defense of a nation which was the subject of an aggression. It showed that the US was not as much afraid as they said. Now the menace of a third world war lies in the hands of the dictator of the Soviet Union, but if it (the Soviet Union) must bring on the clash, it will fall to its own ruin. The free world must live even more united so that by being physically strong it can repress any aggression of the dictators. Thus will peace finally be achieved, but peace for all men with opportunity for all. The peace of of Peron and of others is a false peace. The true peace is that in which men live in freedom without fear of tyranny.

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